present and on future generations yet unborn." At the close of his invocation the chaplain said the Lord's Prayer, all present joining with him.

GENERAL PORTER'S ORATION. Commander Freeman introduced General Porter, the orator of the day, with the following words :

the crator of the day, with the following words:

Commanders of the Grand Army, Trustees of the Grant Monument Association, Ladies and Gentlemen: We have assembled to-day under divine dispices-bright sides—upon this magnificent promonitory, with the broad Hudson sweeping by us, our eyes looking to the boundless West, to break the sod for the national memorial to be erected to the memory of our beloved chieftain. President and comrades, Ulysses S. Grant. We are assembled to listen to fitting words on his character and services by one who was his chosen friend, faithful officer; who shared his timis and triumphs and confidence, and whose known cloquence needs no introduction to this andience. I have the honor to present to you as the orator of the day, chosen by his comrades of the G. A. R. and the Grant Monument Association, General Horace Porter.

General Porter said:

Sixty-nine years ago to-day there was ushered into

comrades of the G. A. R. and the Grant Monument Association, General Horace Porter.

General Porter said:

Sixty-nine years ago to-day there was ushered into the world a being who was destined to stand precediment in the history of his country, and whose fame was to reach into the uttermost parts of the earth. Most of the conspicuous characters in history lave risen to prominence by gradual advances, but Ulysses S. Grant came before the people with a sudden bound. Almost the first sight caught of him was in the blaze of his camp-fires and the flashes of his guns those whitry days and nights in front of Donelson. From that time until the crowning triumph at Appointation he was leader whose name was the harbinger of victory. From the final sheathing of his sword till his ashes were laid to rest in youder tomb he was the chief citizen of the Republic and the great central figure of the world. (Applianse.)

The history of his life savors more of romance than reality: it seems more like a fabled tale of ancient days than the story of an American citizen of the most attractive effects in a picture, so the singular contrasts, the strange ciclistindes, of his eventful career surround him with an interest which attaches to few characters in history. (Applianse.)

His rise from an obscure lieutenant to the command of the veteran armies of the great Republic: his transition from a frontier post of the untrodden West to the Executive Mansion of the Nation; his sitting at one time in a little store in Galena, not even known to the Congressman from his district: at another time striding through the palaces of the Old World, with the Congressman from his district: at another time striding through the palaces of the old World, with the Congressman from his district: at another time striding through the palaces of the old World, with the Congressman from his district: at another time striding through the palaces of the Old World, with the country he had saved, with a Nation's prayers breathed in his behalf from every pulpit and

and fascinate all who make a study of his life. (Applause.)

As a youth he had received a fair common school training; subsequently he was educated at the National Military Academy. In that institution his general standing upon graduation was No. 21 in a class of thirty-nine members. His highest standing was in the thirty-nine members. His highest standing was in the purely scientific studies, his average grade in mathematics being 13, and in engineering 16. Throughout his life he was a close render of public journals and current literature, and was always an intelligent ohiserver of events. He possessed in large degree that most uncommon of all virtues, common sense, and his most useful acquirements were learned in the great university of experience. While his mind was one great storehouse of useful information, he never made the slightest claim to any knowledge he did not possess, the believed with Addison that "pedantry in learning is like hypocrisv in religion, a form of knowledge without the power of it." (Applause.)

SLOW IN SPEECH, SWIFT IN THOUGHT.

SLOW IN SPEECH, SWIFT IN THOUGHT. His writings fully attest the practical training of his mind. While in speech he sometimes seemed to labor and hesitate for a word, he wrote swiftly and uninterruptedly. His thoughts flowed as freely as the ink from his pen; he was never at a loss for on exink from his pen; he was never at a word or made a pression and seldom interlined a word or made a material correction. His style was clear, terse and vigorous with no attempt at ornament. He used Anglo-saxon words much more frequently than those derived from the Greek or Latin tongues. He seldom indulged in metaphor, but when he did employ a figure of speech it was always original and striking, as when he described a benumed in army as being "in a bottle strongly corked" referred to our armies at one time strongly corked" referred to our armies at one time moving "like horses in a balky team, no two ever pulling together," and spoke of recruiting armies by robbing the cradle and the grave." (Applause.) His style inclined to the epigrammatic apparently without his being conscions of it. There is scarcely a document written by him from which brief sentences could not be selected, fit to be set in mottoes or placed upon transparencies. As examples may be mentioned "I propose to move immediately upon your works." "I shall take no backward step." The famous I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." "The best means of securing the repeal of an obnoxious law is its vigorous enforcement," and "Let us have peace."

His memoirs contain many chapters as graphic as anything that can be found in Caesar's Commentaries. pression and seldom interlined a word or made a

have peace."

His memoirs contain many chapters as graphic as ything that can be found in Caesar's Commentaries, at the work commands universal admiration not only account of its authoritative statements and valuable atributions to history, but for its actual literary

on ributions to history, but for its actual literary merits. (Applause.)

General Grant possessed in a striking degree all the characteristics of a successful soldier. His methods in warfare bore the stamp of originality and ingenuity. His success depended more upon his powers of invention than adaptation. The fact that he has been compared at times to nearly all the great commanders of history is the best proof that he was like none of them. His self-reliance was one of his most pronounced traits. He assumed the gravest responsibilities with their attendant risks without asking any one to share them. He had a fertility of resource and a faculty of adapting the means at hand to the accomplishment of his purposes, which contributed in no small degree to his success. Both his moral and physical courage were equal to every emergency in which he was placed. Never unduly elated by victory or depressed by defeat, he was calm amidst excitement, patient under trials, and never in his life uttered an oath or imprecation. His habits were sinaple and he enjoyed a physical course. feet, he was calm amidst excitentent, patient under trials, and never in his life uttered an oath or imprecation. His habits were single and he enjoyed a physical constitution which enabled him to endure every form of fatigue and privation incident to military service in the field. While possessing a sensitive nature and a singularly tender heart, he never allowed his sensibilities to interfere with the stern duties of the soldier. He knew hetter than to attempt to hew rocks with a finely tempered razor, he realized that paper bullets should not be fired in warfare, he felt that the hardest blows brought the quickest results, and that more men died from disease in sickly enables at the hardest blows brought the quickest results, and that more men died from disease in sickly enables than from shot and shell in hattle. He had a knowledge of topography which seemed to be intuitive, and never become confused as to locality. He exhibited a rapidity of thought and action in the field which enabled him to move troops in the presence of an enemy with a promptness which has rarely, if ever, been equalled. There was a spur on the heel of every field order he sent. He had to hobby as to any particular aim of service. He naturally placed his main reliance on his infantry, but made a more vigorous use of cavalry than any of the generals of his day, and was judicious in regulating the amount of his artillery by the character of the country in which he was operating. (Applause.)

While his achievements in actual battle eclipsed by their brilliancy the strategy and grant tacties employed in his campaigns, yet the extraordinary combinations effected and the skill and boldness exhibited in moving

n his campaigns, yet the extraordinary combination effected and the skill and boldness exhibited in moving arge armies into position entitle lim to as much credi-is the qualities he displayed in the immediate presence of the enemy. the enemy. So brilliant was his career as a soldier that we are to:

apt to overlook the successes he achieved as a statesman, but when we sum up the events of his Irestential terms their magnitude is such that they challenge comparison with those of any other Chief Magistrate since the formation of the Government. Time permits only a brief allusion to them upon an occasion like this.

The affairs of the Nation were intrusted to his hands

like this.

The affairs of the Nation were intrusted to his hands when the country had not yet recovered from the demonsilization always consequent upon a civil war. The Fitteenth Amendment to the Constitution had not yet been ratified by the requisite number of States. In the South secret societies were defying the properly consiliuted authorities, and lawless bands of armed men were defeating the ends of justice. The Executive was clothed with doubtful powers in the restoration of law and order. A change of Administration had brought down upon him an army of office-seekers more formidable than the armies he had encountered in the field. Political mineor had envenomed whole sections of the country, the public debt was oppressive, inflationists and repudiators were weakening the Nation's credit, our merchant marine had almost disappeared from the seas, Indian wars were brewing, insettied disputes with foreign Powers threatened the National peace, and the formidable problems which confronted the new Executive were such as to appail a heart less stout than his. (Applause.) of this. The affairs of the Nation were intrusted to his hands on the country had not yet recovered from the de-

NO POLICY BUT THE PEOPLE'S WILL. He began his Administration by declaring that he should have "no policy of his own to enforce against

the will of the people,"

In his first inaugural address he urged measure which led to the passage of "an act to strengthen the which led to the passage of "an act to strengthen the public credit," which gave to the world an official pledge of financial honesty.

His first annual message earnestly recommended the Christianizing and civilizing of the Indians, and his policy resulted in placing them on reservations, treating them as wards of the Nation, preventing wars and saving vast sums of money.

ing them as wards of the Nation, preventing wars and saving vast sims of money.

He recommended and gave his active support to securing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and the next year was able to proclaim its formal adoption and the readmission of all the States to the Union.

In 1870 he recommended the refunding of the National debt, and an act was soon passed authorizing the creation of bonds at a rate of interest even as low at 4 per cent, which were successfully negotiated.

The same year he urged measures for building up our merchant marine, and gave the subject his constant intention. He next urged a radical reform in the Civil Service, and in the face of the most persistent opposition organized the first Civil Service Board. [Applained]

planse.)
Upon the breaking out of the Franco-German war he so clearly defined by proclamation our rights and duties to both belligerents that we were enabled to avoid all foreign entanglements and complications. During the slege of Paris he instructed the Minister he had sent there to extend the protection of the American flag to peoples of all nationalities who were without the protection of a flag of their own, an act which saved much suffering and loss, and gained world-wide corumendation.

which saved reach suffering and loss, and gained world-wide cormendation.

By suspending the writ of habeas corpus in some localities and boldly bringing to justice the most prominent oftenders, he finally succeeded in suppressing the armed bands that were spreading terror in several of the states, and compelled obedience to the National authority. By firmness and untiling efforts he wring from spain ample apologies and reparation which had long been witheld, brought about a settlement of the Alabama Claims and the San Juan boundary question, signalizing thereby his distribution of the Alabama Claims and the San Juan boundary question, signalizing thereby his distribution for the Alabama Claims and the San Juan boundary question, signalizing thereby his distribution for the Alabama Claims and the San Juan boundary question signalizing thereby his distribution for the Alabama Claims and the San Juan boundary for the Alabama Claims and the San Juan boundary for the Alabama Claims and the San Juan boundary restribution of peace, hawaration and the principle of arbitration in the form the form the history of diplomacy. In the third year of his Administration amnest was declared, restoring to civil rights nearly every person in the South. When the mad cry for inflation had unseated the judgment of legislators it was his timely veto peaned in opposition to many of his closest politic

cal ndherents which saved the honor and credit of the vied with each other in showing him honor. In the summer of 1874 he urged the resumption of pec e payments; his written views attracted much atspin the summer of 1874 fie urged the resumption of tention and were in large measure embodied in the Resumption Act, which passed the next winter. He suppressed the foroidable band of conspirators known as the Whiskey Ring and pursued and punished all offenders, his vigorous order for their prosecution ending with the famous words, "Let no guilty man escape." Whatever efforts may have been made to rob him of the credit of this work the honor of it belongs primarily to him.

RECONSTRUCTION ACCOMPLISHED. In 1875 he summed up his political faith in emarkable letter saying, " Let us labor for the security of free thought, free speech, free press, pure morals, unfettered religious sentiment, equal rights and privieges for all men irrespective of nationality, color or

unfettered religious sentiment, equal rights and privileges for all men irrespective of nationality, color or
religion."

During his Administration, so big with events,
reconstruction became an accomplished fact, the two
occans were united by our great transcontinental railways, taxes were reduced over \$500,000,000, the interest on the debt from \$160,000,000 to \$100,000,000,
and the balance of trade was changed from \$130,000,
000 against the country to \$130,000,000 in \$130,000,
000 against the world, and the name of America
labor, he left no unimished work to turn over to his
successor. There was peace within our borders,
peace with all the world, and the name of America
stood higher on the honor roll of nations than it
had ever stood before. (Applause.)

His unbounded generosity to friends, his magnaminity to foes, will be remembered as long as
manly qualities are honored. He never tired in
giving unstinted praise to worthy subordinates for
the work they did. Like the chief artists who weave
the Gobelin tapestries, he was content to work behind
the cloth, letting those in front appear to be the
principal contributors to the beauty of the fabric.
After Sherman's successes in the West he wrote him:
"How far your excendion of whatever has been given
to you to do entitles you to
the you to do entitles you to
the your cannot know as
well as I." And again, "If you should be placed in
my position and I put subordinate it would not change
our relations in the least. I would make the same exertions to support you that you have ever done to support me, and I would do all in my power to make
our cause win." (Applause.)

At another time when the terms of surrenderwhich Sherman had accorded to Johnston in North
Cuolina were disapproved by the Government, and General Grant was ordered to proceet ther

others could not tread it with nim abreast. (Applause.)

At Vicksburg he issued an order, saying: "The Rebel prisoners will be sent out of here to-morrow...
instruct your commands to be orderly and quiet as these prisoners pass, and make no offensive remarks.

At Appomattox he spared Lee the humiliation of surrendering his sword, compiled with his request in letting his men retain their horses to work their little farms, and when our troops began the firing of salutes he at once suppressed them, saying: "The war is over, the Pebels are our countrymen again, and the best sign of rejoicing after the victory will be to abstain from all demonstrations in the field." (Applause.)

Two months after the war he recommended his chief plause.)
Two months after the war he recommended his chief antagonist. Lee, for amnesty and pardon, and when the attempt was made to have Lee and others indicted and punished for treason, and Lee wrote to him asking protection, General Grant took the ground that Lee and his men could not be tried for treason as long as they obeyed their paroles, and made so viging as they obeyed their paroles, and made so viging orous a protest that the suits were soon abandoned.

If there be one word which describes better than any other the predominating characteristic of his nature, that word is loyally. He was loyal to his friends, loyal to his family, loyal to his country, and loyal to his God. This trait naturally produced a reciprocal effect upon those who were brought into relations with him, and was one of the chief reasons why men became so loyally attached to him. Many a public man has had hosts of adherents who clung to him only for the patronage dispensed at his hands, or being dazzled by his power became blind zealots in a cause he represented, but perhaps no other man than General Grant ever had so many personal friends who loved him for his own sake, whose affection only strengthened with time, whose attachment never varied in its devotion, whether he was captain or general or President, or simply private citizen. (Applause.)

THE MAN FOR EMERGENCIES. He was created for great emergencies. ery magnitude of the task that called forth the powers which mastered it. In ordinary matters he was an ordinary man; in momentous affairs he towered as a giant. When performing the routine duties of a company post there was no act to make him conspicuous above his fellow-officers, but when he wielded corps and armies the great qualities of the commander flashed forth, and his master strokes of genius stamped him as the foremost soldier of his age. When he hauled wood from his little farm and sold it in St. Louis his financiering was hardly equal to that of the small farmers about him, but when a message was to be sent by a President to Congress that would puncture the tallacles of the inflationists and throttle by a veto the attempt of unwise legislators to cripple the finances of the Nation, a state paper was produced so profound in its reasoning that it has ever since commanded the worder and admiration of every believer in a sound currency. He was made for great things, not for light, He could collect \$15,000,000 from Great Britain in settlement of the Alabama Claims; he could not protect his own personal savings from the miscream of the worder of his martial deeds was surpassed by the superb heroism displayed when attacked by fell disease, when the hand which had seized the surpart of the result of the pressure of a comrade's grasp, when the voice which had cheered on to trimphant victory the legions of America's manhood could scarcely call for the cooling draft which slaked the thirst of a fevered tongue, when prostrate on a bed of anguish lay the form which in the New World had ridden at the head of conquering columns, in the Old World had been deemed worthy fo stand with head covered and with feet sandalled in the presence of princes, kings and emperors.

On McGregor's mountain-top, as if already part way the lowers to the Eternal Throne, he met in Death. When performing the routine daties of a com oany post there was no act to make him conspicuous

with feet sandalled in the presence of princes, kings and emperors.

On McGregor's mountain-top, as if already part way on McGregor's mountain-top, as if already part way to his journey to the Eternal Throne, he met in Denth he only enemy to whom he ever surrendered. At ast he was permitted to enjoy what he had pleaded for in behalf of others, for the Lord had let him have beace. (Applause.)

His remains were born to their resting place by the lender hands of his own veterans. As the funeral train sended its solemn way to Riverside the flag which had rever been lowered in his presence dropped to half-mast, as if conscious that his strong arm was no longer there to hold it to the peak; the Nation stood within the shadow of an overpowering grief, and a sorrowing beopple wove their gariands of eternal farewell. Distant lands, uniting in our grief, hung out their emblems of mourning, and even historic Westminster fung wide its portals, as if to let the spirits of England's illustrious lead listen to the distant funeral march of a brother in greatness. No effort of human hands can add a single laurel to

his brow; all the honors earth can give have been estowed upon him; but the people whom he served have resolved to fashion a tomb worthy of his ashes, and rear in monumental rock a fitting tribute to his

and rear in monumental rock a fitting tribute to his fame.

We have assembled to-day on this selected sife to take the steps preliminary to the work. The Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, commanding the veterans who so often followed their illustrious chief to victory, has been charged with the task of removing the first sod.

The monumental sepalchre erected here will be the shrine at which American patriots will worship. Generations yet to come will pause to read the inscription on its portals, and the voices of a grateful people will ascend from this consecrated spot as incense rises from holy places, invoking blessings on the memory of him who had filled to the very full the largest measure of human greatness and covered the earth with his renown. (Applause and cheers, loud and long continued.)

COMMANDER FREEMAN'S EULOGY. Troops from the 1st Artillery now formed in nollow square around the site of the monument and Commander Freeman said:

hollow square around the site of the monument and Commander Freeman said:

Ladies and gentemen, Comrades of the Grand Army: Every age has had its heroes, men who have won fame by a slugle act or given their lives to carrying out a hobie purpose. Sometimes their services have been poorly appreciated while they lived, and it has remained for future generations to pay tribute to their memory; at other times they have been honored while living and idolized when dead. The world is full of monuments to the great and good of generations past. Every nation has its sacred shrines. Greece caised many a monument to her honored dead. The columns and arches of ancient Rome kept alive the memory of her magnificent conquests and victories, and the men who achieved them. England is full of memorials to her distinguished rulers, generals, poets and philanthropists. But the sacred shrines of America are dearer to us than any other.

We tread with reverence the consecrated soil of Mount Vernon lest we may disturb the ashes of our beloved Washington. We how our heads in slence and lift our hearts in gratitude at the resting-place of him whose homely features and loving, loval heart will never fade from memory. Our eyes fill with teurs as we stand beside the monument erected to the memory of our beloved Gartjeld, and think of him stricken down in the mildst of a brilliant career of use faithers, enduring with heroic courage the weartsome weeks and months of waiting for the end, sustained by faith in God and the unbounded affection of the entire Nation. Almost every city and town has its monument to the lyave men who fell on the battle-field, died in the hospital, or wasted away in the stiffing air of the death-dealing prison.

But we come to-day to perform the preparatory work for a monument to the grandest soldier of them stiffing air of the death-dealing prison.

But we come to-day to perform the preparatory work for a monument of the prison of the control of the made his way step by step to the highest honor which this Nation co

# CarlH.Schultz's Selters, Vichy, Carbonic.

the bottle, and the waters are guaranteed to agree with these analyses, which prove them to have valuable medicinal properties. Being highly effervescent, they have also become popular table drinks. "As their names are extensively used for all sorts of cheap

soda waters, the public should be careful to watch the analysi labels and be sure to get Schultz's waters."

Address orders: 430 to 440 First-ave., N. Y.

REPRESENTING THE WHOLE NATION. We gather to-day not simply as the representatives of the hundreds of thousands living and dead whom he led to victory, but of the entire Nation, of the mer who were the gray as well as the men who were the blue. It is fitting that here in the greatest city of our land, on this eminence overlooking the harbor dotted with the sails of every nation, so near the ocean whose restless waves shall forever sing his requiem, we erect this memorial and pledge increased devot on to the common country.

It is fitting that at this season of the year, when the great heart of nature is beating full and strong, bringing

the common country.

It is fitting that at this season of the year, when the great heart of nature is beating full and strong, bringing life and beauty to every tree and shrub and flower, we should gather with quickened pulse and partrotte purpose to do honor to this berole soul, who issues no more the thrilling order, hears no more the roar of battle, sees no more the terrible carnags.

The month of April is fraught with events full of significance to this Nation. In this month the child was born whose memory we honor to-day, in April the first gun was fired upon Fort Sunter. April 6 and 7 occurred the terrible battle of Shiloh. April 12, the fearful massacre of the poor black soldiers at Fort Pillow, and in the same month was performed the last act in the fearful drama of the Civil War. On April 14, when the Nation was rejoicing at the close of the war, came the crushing blow that spread gloom over our entire land. Then the foul assassin hald low the savior of our country, the lamented Lincoln.

But to our departed chieftain, the cold of winter or the bursting light of springtime are no more. He has entered the realm of eternal summer. Rest on undisturbed the greatest of the great! thou, hero, whom the world delights to honor! Thy trusted generals Sherman, Sheridan, and Logan, have all lain down to rest. No more may the sound of civil strife be heard in our fair land. No more may a brother's hand be outstretched agrent a brother. When we who have gathered here to-day to honor thy memory, have lain down to rest beside thee, and our children's children look upon the monument that is to be erected here, may they say, with reverence, "Here lies the man whose fame was as wide as the world; whose military skill and undanned courage saved from dissolution the grandest Nation under heaven, and whose memory will and undanned courage saved from dissolution the grandest Nation under heaven, and whose memory will and undanned courage saved from dissolution the grandest Nation under heaven, and whose memory will and undan

The family of General Grant, Grand Army Department Commanders, and the members of the Grant Monument Association then followed Commander Freeman into the hollow square. He said there:

said there: aid there:

Now, in the presence of Almighty God and these vitnesses, we, the representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, break the sod preparatory to the axing of the foundation of the monument which shall tand as a slight expression of the love of this Nation or its great chieftain, and shall tell to all the world hat the United States of America does not forget her

herole dead.

And, so saying, he dug up the first sod for the foundation-place of the monument. He used a spade whose blade was made of the best-tempered steel, and whose handle bore an inscription engraved on a silver coil which wound around the handle and down the shaft, recording all the principal events in the life of General Grant, from his birth on April 27, 1822, to his death on July 23, 1885.

The sod was put on a wheelbarrow laden with flowers. All the guests wanted a flower, and there was a rush for the roses and lilies. General Collis got the first one from the fragrant heap and pre-

got the first one from the fragrant heap and presented it to Mrs. Sartoris.

At this point the guns of the Yantie began to fire the National salute. The Marine Band played "America" while the chorus sang. Five hundred children from the Sheltering Arms Home marched around the hill and passed the tomb, flinging on it bouquets of violets prepared by Miss Ettie Ammon. When the last gun of the salute was about to be fired, the band led the whole assemblage in the singing of the doxology. The Rev. Dr. Clark Wright pronounced the benediction and the impressive ceremony was over. ceremony was over.

### GEN. GRANT'S NATAL DAY.

MANY SOCIETIES CELEBRATE IT.

DINNER OF THE GRANT BIRTHDAY ASSOCIATION AT DELMONICO'S - NAMES OF

The Grant Birthday Association held its anniversary dinner last night at Delmonico's. There was a big attendance, and the dinner in this regard, as well as in that of speechmaking, maintained the high level of the series. The Grant Birthday Association is, like the "bonnie laddie" in the Scotch ballad, "young, but a-growin' yet"; and its reunions are always marked J. Seaver Page, the chairman and secretary and treas urer of last evening's dinner committee, is well entitled to the gratifude of all who were present for the efforts which he contributed toward the success of the affair.

Joseph H. Choate presided. There was no formal arrangement of dais and floor tables. The celebrante of Grant's birthday sat at tables of the round, knightly fashion of King Arthur. Among those present were Among those present were: Coloner William McMichael, Frederick Taylor, General C. T. Christensen, General Brooke Postley, Lleut. Col. C. A. Postley, Gen. George H. Sharpe,

Washington E. Connor, Major J. Barclay Fassitt, General M. T. McMahon, Loomis L. White,
Isaac N. Seligman,
Sigourney W. Fay,
Elizur B. Hinsdale,
Horaco Russell,
D. G. Rollins,
Elihu Root,
Samuel Sloan,
C. L. Tiffany,
Samuel Thomas,
Legan C. Murray,
Colonel Calvin S. Brice,
coned Calvin S. Brice,
coned S. V. R. Cruger,
Thomas H. Hubbard,
conent George M. Dodge,
tephen B. Elkins,
chains Fish,
cward Carroll, amuel Elliott.
harles H. Isham,
M. Milliken,
C. Platt,
leorge M. Pullman, Michoias Fisa, Heward Carroll, Colenel John J. McCook, George C. Magoun, Thomas Rutter, J. Seaver Page, E. J. Sauford, Author F. Thowes, Conde. H. Dunham, Habirshaw, J. Seaver Page.
L. J. Sanford,
Arthur F. Tlowers,
Lewis M. Iddings,
Henry A. Rogers,
James R. Cuming,
Aifred Selly,
James Flverson,
James Elverson, Jr.,
John S. Wiss.
Frederick W. Devos,
A. L. Merriam,
Colonel N. T. Spragus,
A. E. Darling,
Rastus S. Ransom,
R. J. Kimball,
Ira M. Hedges,
R. O'Gorman,
George L. Putnum,
Edwart Cabill,
T. R. Bird,
George F. Hodgman,
Juseph S. Stout,
Thomas Lowry, John E. Dwicht, D. L. Proudnt, Imon Ehrlich,

H. M. Alexander, Thomas Bazet, Colonel George Gouraud, Colonel H. M. Porter, Gen. Charles H. T. Collis,

CHEERS FOR THE LADIES. The room was decorated simply but splendidly with pictures of Lincoln, Grant, Sheridan and Sherman. To this heroic embellishment was added, while Mr. thoate was making his happy speech, the presence of fair ladies in the gallery. They were Mrs. U. S. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris and Miss Sartoris, Mrs. C. H. T. Collis, Miss Elverson, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. J. B. Fassett. The diners arose and cheered them again and again, and little Miss Sartoris was escorted down into the dining-room and up to Mr. Choate's table, where ex-Senator Evarts received her with open arms and a kiss, and seated her by his side.

Mr. Choate presented to his sympathetic andience phases in the life of General Grant, his services in the leld and in peace, during the reconstruction period. He referred in touching words to the death of General

Sherman. "How can we meet," he said, "for this purpo without recalling the absence of one who was the originator of these celebrations, and whose presence was always an inspiration, whose reminiscences of his great leader and chief made these dinners historic events? This is no time to pronounce a eulogy upon General Sherman, but I cannot forbear to recall that clorious trait which he always exhibited more than any one else on these occasions. I do not know that he talked to the modest Grant in his lifetime as he spoke of him to us. You will all bear witness to that avish affection which he always powed out to the memory of his dear friend and comrade, and how solicitous he was lest the applause which was showered apon himself might seem to detract something from the merit and credit due to Grant." "(Applause.)

"It seems to me, gentlemen," added Mr. Choate, plause.)

THE TOAST OF THE EVENING.

He proposed at the close of his eloquent speech the oast of the evening, drunk in silence and standing-The Memory of General Grant."

Then William M. Evarts, in an address received with close attention and accompanied by frequent applause, told of that great lesson of the life of neral Grant-how a man may rise by seizing opportunities if he only knows how to grasp them. "Whatever," he said "may be the wealth and the

gretitude that must shape Grant's monumental tomb, his mansoleum, by this or that arrangement, it is the buried hero that marks the site and ennobles the ment that shall cover the remains of Grant in this age of our wealth, our power, our prosperity."

Colonel Kyd Douglas, of Baltimore, spoke in a

manly way from the old Confederate, new united American, point of view. He said he was not ashamed of having been a Confederate, and had no apologies to make for it. "But nowadays," he remarked, "cash and capital have been too great for cussedness, either North or South. Prosperity and progress can whip politics every time in the long run. The time for gush is past, and we have got down to the bottom rock of solid regard." (Applause.)

MR. TAYLOR'S REMARKS. The next speaker was Frederick Taylor, who said

We cannot measure, we certainly cannot pay, what we We cannot measure, we certainly cannot pay, what we owe to Greent; but what we can do is this: We can show our appreciation of and manifest our gratitude for what he did for us. And how? By banquets like this? By remembering his birthday, like Washington's? By building a heroic monument? Yes: But there is another, and still a better way, by cherishing and realously guarding the nationality for which he fought, and which he saved to us and our children (Cheers.)

That nationality—it is the sublimest structure on the globe. It arches the continent. Against its foundations the waves of either ocean beat, and on its dome rest the clouds. For more than a century it has been our fathers' home. It is ours, and, God willing, will be our fathers's. In it is the light and warmth of human libin part:

children's! In it is the light and warmth of human liberty, and through its windows that light shines out, guid-

erty, and through its windows that light shines out, guid-ing to its doors all the world.

If we want to show our gratitude to Grant, and to those who with him fought, let us appreciate the nationality which they preserved for us. (Cheers.) Let us make Amer-ioan citizenship a thing to be carned and prized, rather than what is for an long has second in hear hambe to ioan citizenship a thing to be earned and prized, rather than what it for so long has seemed to be—a bauble to be had by anybody, even the most worthless, for the asking. Let us amend our immigration laws, so that wan keep away from our shores those whom we don't want with us, and let us so revise our naturalization laws that only these who can appreciate the privilege and

want with us, and let us so revise our naturalization laws that only those who can appreciate the privilege and are descring of it shall be American citizens! (Cheers.) Do this, and no need to pile up granit or rear brazen statue, to perpetuate the great soldier's memory, because so long as grass grows and water runs, so long as the hills.

so long as grass grows and water runs, so long as the hills
lift themselves to the skies, and the occans thunder upon
either shere, lest so long will his name and fame live in the
hearts of his countrymen.

To torrow a thought from the matchless Phillips, in the
far-off distant future, when we shall all have passed away,
and been all of us long, long forgot, the muse of history
will put Photion for the Greek, Brutus for the Roman,
Hampden for England, and Payette for France, write Washlegger as the leight consummate flower of our earlier civiliington as the bright consummate flower of our earlier civili-zation, and Abraham Lincoln as the ripe fruit of our noonday; then, dipping her pen in the stalight, she will inscribe side by side with the names of the father and saviour of their country, the name of the unassuming gentleman, the loyal friend, the pecriess soldier and the sterling patriot Ulysses S. Grant. (Much applause.)

#### A TRIBUTE FROM THE SOUTH. John S. Wise, of Virginia, paid the following eloquent

The victorious German, after twenty years of peace, may plead in vain for forgetfulness of Sedan, while the con-quered Frenchman still hisses the word "Revanche," beneath his breath. Twenty years of peace with us left ao such bitterness behind. Patience was Grant's greatest attribute. Four years of patient fighting sufficed to conquer the arms of his adversary at Appomattox. Twenty years of patient charity, without any word of bitterness, brought also the surrender of their hearts at Mount Mc-

Then it was the old Confederate veteran on his crutch stepped up to Grant's tomb. Then it was that he, for the last time, saluting the old flag that was dabbled with his blood, surrendered his heart to Grant, without one feeling of regret or sigh of mental reservation. He was old and poor, travel-stained and hattle-worn. Yet all men uncovered in his presence; for Grant himself had certified that he was brave, long-suffering and honest in his faith. His style was a rusty, broken bayonet which in its day had served mayhap to dig the breastworks in the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. With trembling hands he traced in cramped characters the lines, and the world drew near in curiosity to see what he had written: "Here lies Grant, the only conqueror of Lee, and the greatest of Federal

mmanders." (Cheers.)
"Grant, who never coased to fight or spoke of peace or any terms, save unconditional surrender.
"Grant, who, when surrender came at last, left his own sword behind, and refused the sword of Lee.

"Grant, whose first order at Appomattox was to feed his oft-tried fees from the short rations of his own troops. "Grant, whose tender heart gave us our old war horses to plant the first crops of peace.
"Grant, who refused a triumphal review in our co

"Grant, who paroled us, and who, when we were in dicted as traitors, demanded the dismissal of the prosecution or the acceptance of his resignation. "Grant, who first cried 'The war is over,' and ever

afterward proclaimed it. 'Grant, whose first words as President were, 'Let us have peace.' "Grant, who for two terms sought to win us back to our

allegiance by love and kindness.
"Grant, who, firm as the firmest for the triumph of the Union, second bitterness and recrimination for the past.
"Grant, from whose lips never issued a contemptuou utterance against his old antagonist.

utterance against his old antagonist.

"Grant, whose patient suffering in disease, whose fortitude in the hour of death conquered the last trace of our
animosity and gathered to him friend and foe alike, as even nobler than the world had known him.
"Grant, who, even in the hour of death, beckened his

old adversaries to his dying bedside that he might bless "Grant, whose name shall stand for all time, to al Americans, as a model of simplicity, bravery and magnanimity.

"Grant, whose example shall prove an inspiration for ever of love, fraternity and union."

This is the tribute which Lee would have written, placed here by the hands of the soldiers who followed Lee

and fought Grant until they yielded to the power of over-whelming numbers and resources. This is the tribute of those who felt the power of Grant's mailed hand in war, and survived to know the womanlike rentleness of his loving touch in peace. (Great cheering, William McMichael, of Philadelphia, also spoke ably

To each of the guests at the dinner was given for a souvenir a Grant medal and a beautiful leather-bound portfolio, with a photograph of General Grant on the cover, containing a report of last year's birthday cele-bration. The excellent speaking was mingled with praiseworthy singing by a quariet composed of J. H. McKinley, George S. Sturgis, W. W. Thomas and H. Frost.

#### HARLEM REPUBLICAN CLUB DINNER. A PATRIOTIC GATHERING AT THE METROPOLI-TAN HOTEL.

The memory of Grant was also honored by the Harlem Republican Club last night in a birthday dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel. The large banque hall was claborately adorned with flags, and oppothe president's table was an oil painting of Grant draped with the National colors. Members and guest to the number of more than 150 were present, and great were the cheers that greeted the speakers, and hearty were the songs that were sung in patriotic chorus. Songs of the war, songs of the North and ongs of the South were sung with equal fervor, and the names of the National heroes and Republican statesmen were applauded to the echo.

At the raised table on the south side of the hanque hall sat Washington Winsor, the president of the club With him were General George H. Sheridan, Colone Thomas P. Ochlltree, Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott General Cyrus Bussey, John S. Wise and the Rev. Dr Among those at the other tables were A. M Underhill, A. B. Humphrey, H. C. Calkin, Dr. H. T Pierce, H. C. Robinson, James A. Colvin, D. J. Putney, E. T. Rice, Frank Norris, E. M. Cutler, George S. Blampey, F. B. Calkin, David Porter, Philip H. Low, H. W. Combs, S. C. Croft, J. E. Van de Carr, M. W. Emmons, C. H. Patrick, Charles G. Cronin

Letters and telegrams were received from Vice-President Morton, Secretary James G. Blaine, the Union League Club of Philadelphia, which was celebrating the anniversary last night; from ex-Senator Evarts, ex-Senator Ingalls, Nathan Goff, Lewis E. McComns and William Maine, of Maryland; John Russell Young and others.

After the coffee and with the cigars Presiden Winsor called the assemblage to order, and in a brief speech in behalf of the club welcomed the guests. He then introduced the first speaker of the evening General George H. Sheridan, who spoke to the toast "General Ulysses S. Grant," "one of the few, the im-mortal names, that were not born to die." The elocheers. The speaker reviewed the military history of "that the name and the fame of General Grant grow | General Grant and entered in detail into the history of "that the name and the tame of tame of tame of the tame of the quickness and thoroughness of his comprehension of all the essential facts entering into the solution of any problem; his grasp of the situation at the be

#### Struggling up Life's Rugged Hill With youth, vigor, ambition and an indomitable will to help

us, is no such grievous matter, but tottering down again afflicted by the ailments which beset old age-our backs bent with lumbago, our elastic muscles and joints stiff and painful, is a woeful piece of busine's. For the infirmities which the decline of life too often bring., Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a beneficent source of relief, a mitigating solace always to be depended upon. No regulating tenie evolved by butanic medical discovery is so well calculated so thoroughly able, but without undue stimulative effect. to help the aged, the delicate and the convalement-to re-screents the vitality of a frame which time and physical decline have impaired as this. Kidney and bladder weakfind they can do better for furniture at Geo. C. Filint Co.'s, West 14th-st., near 6th-ave.

Ness and disorder, costiveness, maiarial complaints, dyspensia and rheumatism are smoong the bodily afflictions which this sterling recuperant and regulator overcomes.

ginning c' the war, and his reliance upon his own

The next speaker was General Cyrus Bussey, As sistant Secretary of the Interior, who responded to the toast "Veterans of the War." General Bussey served in the war with General Grant, and his remarks covered a wide range of interesting personal experiences. He paid a high eulogy to the services of the common oldier, and said that the debt of gratitude which the country owes him can never be fully paid.

John S. Wise, of Virginia, was the last speaker. He replied to the toast of "The Republican Party," coupled with the following sentiment: "With its glorious record in the cause of human rights may it continue to represent the loftiest purposes and the noblest ambitions of the American people; the foe of any party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union." Mr. Wise's remarks were both elequent and witty, and though he spoke briefly owing to the lateness of the hour, no speaker of the evening was more heartily applauded.

The first dinner of the Harlem Republican Club in honor of Ulysses S. Grant on the sixty-ninth anniversary of his birth was not ended until some time after midnight with singing by the club and cheers for the speakers, for the Republican party and for him whose memory was so fittingly and enthusiastically honored. John S. Wise, of Virginia, was the last speaker.

# HONORING GRANT IN PITTSBURG.

WEAKERS AND TOASTS AT THE BANQUET OF A POWERFUL REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Pittsburg, April 27.-The Americus Club to-day cele brated its fifth anniversary and at the same time observed the sixty-fifth birthday of General Grant. Great interest hinged on the banquet, which was held tonight in the Monongahela House. It was attended by prominent Senators and Congressmen, among them being Senator M. S. Quay. Covers were laid for 350 guests and twice that number gathered in the hall to hear the teasts of the evening. D. H. Hastings welcomed the guests and W. H. D. English spoke for Then Senator Cullom, of Illinois, talked of Grant.

Ex-Congressman Lewis McComas, of Maryland, responded to the toast: "Forward to 1892, leaving behind our triumph in 1888, and our defeat in 1890, the latter coming when the parched earth had twice disappointed the toil of the Western farmer."

Congressman J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, responded to the toast: "Reciprocity. Fair exchange is no robbery, and the good of one is the good of all."

Speeches were then made by John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, and others. Congressman John Dalzell, of Fittsburg, closed the evening with a toast to the "List Congress."

THE U. S. GRANT CLUB'S HOUSE-WARMING. The U. S. Grant Club and the regular Republican Organization of the XVIIIth Assembly District hon ored the memory of General Grant by a reception and dinner last night. The new club-house, at No. 215 East Thirty-fourth-st., has just been remodelled and decorated, and the affair was also in the nature of nouse-warming. In the reception-room on the second floor were portraits of President Harrison, Vice-President Morton, Generals Grant, Garfield, Rawlings and Logan, ex-President Arthur, ex-Governor Cornell, Bernard Biglin, Senator Hiscock, T. C. Platt, Secretary Windom and Secretary Foster. There were nearly 200 embers and guests present at dinner, among them being Colonel Turner, J. P. Jardine, Captain Coleman 69th Regiment; W. H. Grogan, J. C. Biglin, J. T. Conway, J. P. McMullen, James D. Logue, William McConnell, Henry Nugent, Frank Walton and R. Todd, McConnell, Henry Nugent, Frank Walton and R. Toed, President Bernard Biglin made a short address, in which he referred to the work that the club had done for the district, which he described as one of the hottest political battle-grounds in the city, on account of the strength of the Democracy there. The speaker traced the growth of the club from its infancy to the present time, and said that they were now in a position to hold their own against their Democratic opponents.

The first rehearsal of the great chorus which is to ing in the "Allegory of the War in Song" for the senefit of the Grant Monument Association at the Madison Square Garden on Saturday afternoon and vening took ploce in Chickering Hall last evening. Silas G. Pratt, composer of the allegory, acted as The "Star Spangled Banner," Mr. Pratt's 'Ode to Peace," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "The Old Folks at Home," "Dixle's Land" and other pieces were sung in a manner that promised a rich musical treat to the thousands of people who will attend the entertainment n Saturday. A. B. De Frece, the director of the entertainment, was greatly pleased with the large amount of money received yesterday. Up to 6 o'clock last evening tickets worth more than \$5,000 had been sold. Although there many seats, both in the boxes and on the main floor, still vacant, it is advisable for persons desirous of attending the performance to purchase tickets without delay. patriotic lessons to the school children, has decided to admit them to the matinee, Saturday afternoon, at half price. In order to make it as easy as possible for the children to purchase tickets, he will send them to the school principals to-day. Other persons wishing to seenre tickets can get them at the box-office throughout the day. Frece, believing that the entertainment will be full of

VETERANS HAVE A DINNER IN BROOKLYN. The members of Grant Post, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 327, of Brooklyn, informally observed Grant's birthday with a dinner at the Union League club-house, last evening. Speeches were made by several officers of the post.

GRANT'S CARIN SHIPPED TO CHICAGO. St. Louis, April 27.-The historic old log cabin in St. Louis County which General U. S. Grant erected with his own hands and with logs cut and hown by himself is about to be removed from its present sit and shipped to Chicago, where it will be re-erected for exhibition at the World's Fair. The cabin now standon an eighty-acre tract of land about ten miles south west of this city and five miles west of Jefferson Ba

A CELEBRATION IN PHILADELPHIA. Philadelphia, April 27.-The birthday of General nornted in this city by a banquet Grant was com this evening at the Union League Club. Many prominent citizens were present.

## MEASURES IN THE ASSEMBLY.

THE AMENDED WORLD'S FAIR BILL PASSED.

ITS PROBABLE FATE-OTHER PROCEEDINGS IN THE LOWER HOUSE

Albany, April 27 (Special).-The World's Fair Appropriation bill, which the Assembly Ways and Means Committee had amended so that it could not become a law, on account of the deadlock in the Senate which the Senator and Governor has forced upon it, came up in the Assembly to-night. When the bill came over from the Senate it appropriated \$200,000, but the majority of the committee saw an opportunity to follow Hill in his game of peanut politics; so they inreased the amount appropriated by \$50,000. This would send the bill back to the Senate for concurrence in the amendment. The bill was a special order or second and third reading, and Mr. Acker moved to strike out the committee's amendments, so that the bill could be passed. He declared that the amend-

ments were put in the bill simply to kill it. Mr. Fish said that the amendments were probably put in to give the Governor an excuse for calling an extra session. The deadlock in the senate was caused, he added, by the Governor to protect the peculations

of his friends along the Eric Canal Speaker sheelinn became touchy at this, and when a Democrat raised a point of order that the canal had nothing to do with the World's Fair bill he said that ne hoped no one would interfere with Mr. Fish's

Mr. Fish retorted that it came in bad taste for the

Chair to criticise a speaker. If he wanted to take part in a debate he ought to come down on the floor. The bill received 118 affirmative votes, with non The Senate will not break the deadin the negative. lock for this bill. Assemblyman Sullivan got a third reading, without

opposition, for his bill compelling the New-York Park Department to revoke its permit to the elevated railonds to use the Battery Park. The Forest Commission bills were laid aside until orrow morning, by general consent.

An attempt was made to-night to rush through a bill repealing the charter of the Equitable Gas Company, in favor of the Williamsburg Gas Company. It was a dismal failure.
Senator Jacobs's bill prohibiting the Union Ferry
Company from raising its rates of fare was sent to a
third reading without objection.

A NEW FERRY COMPANY INCORPORATED. Albany, April 27 .- The New-York and Eastern Ferry Company, with a capital of \$25,000 and the privilege of increasing the same to \$250,000, was incorporated to-day, for operating a ferry from one or more points on the East River in New-York to one of more points in Long Island on the East River. The incorporators and directors are James A. Renwick, of Queens County, and C. Schuyler Davis and Lawrence O. Murray, of New-York.

THE BARON DE HIRSCH LAND COMPANY. Albany, April 27.—The Baron de Hirsch Land and Improvement Company (limited) was incorporated to-

day, with a capital of \$50,000. The object of the corporation is to purchase, lease, improve and sell lands and buildings in the United States; and to construct. maintain, use, operate, lease and sell buildings, dwell ings, workshops, factories, stores, mills, schools, bathhouses, farms and dairies. The principal office will be in New-York. The incorporators are Myer S. Isaacs, Julius Goldman, Jacob H. Schiff, Jesse Seligman and James H. Hoffman, of New-York.

REPORT OF THE STATE FOREST COMMISSION.

Albany, April 27.—The annual report of the State Forest Commission, which was presented to the Legislature to-night, gives in detail the reports of the fire wardens in the Adirondacks and Catskills, detailing the damage resulting, and describing the methods used in extinguishing the fires, none of which was serious.

A number of the wardens report that the practice of girdling and peeling the trees to obtain spruce bark for temporary shantles has almost entirely ceased. Tids is due, no doubt, to the wide distribution of the printed regulations of the Commission governing conduct in the forest preserve, and the consequent education of the people on this subject. The reports of the trespasses committed during 1890 are given in detail, with a statement of the action taken in each case. There has been a considerable decrease of the acreage of the forest preserve in the Adirondacks, through the cancellation and redemption of the State's title through the State Controller's office, this decrease in the last two years amounting to 30,000 acres. The annual financial statement of the Commission shows an unexpended balance of \$6,000 at the close of the last fiscal year. The Commission, having finished the work of examining lands for the proposed State park, were able to put their foresters at work upon the examinaable to put their foresters at work upon the examina-tion of lands offered for safe under the law of last year, authorizing the purchase of lands for a State park. Over 2.000 acres in Essex and Warren countes have already been selected and will be acquired upon being approved by the Commissioners of the Land office. No allusion is made in the report to the re-cent investigation of the administration of the affairs of the Commission.

## ENTHUSIASTIC BUSINESS MEN.

COLONEL W. L. STRONG MAKES A STIRRING SPEECH AND SAYS HE WILL REMAIN. AT THE HELM. The General and Executive Committees of the Bust-

ness Men's Republican Organization held an enthusiatic meeting at No. 236 Fifth-ave, last evening. Secretary Sweeney said that all the Assembly Districts were represented. Colonel William L. Strong, president of the organization, called the committees to order and made a stirring speech. The meeting, he said, was in the nature of a grand reunion of congratu lation over the success of the President's tour and the success of the McKinley bill. (Applause.) The colonel thought it a good time to congratulate his friends that they belonged to the Republican party. (More applause.) It hadn't been popular to be a Republican for some time, but now it had become quite the fad." He spoke of President Harrison's triumphal progress through the South and West as an indication of the improved public sentiment. People wanted Harrison or Bialne to head the ticket next year-they didn't care which. They were both so popular that he would like one of them to come to New-York State and run for Governor. (Laughter and cheers.) "We should put upon our banner,' he said, "Reciprocity, protection, sound money." They would carry the party through the next election like a whiriwind. (Great applause.) Colonel Strong spole in praise of each member of the Cabinet, and said that it was the cleanest Administration the country had ever seen. In closing, he said that he had de-cided to remain at the head of the organization. This announcement was received with indications of great satisfaction.

A. Wakeman, fr., said that it was a good day, for Republicans to meet because it was the birthday of the country's greatest General and best President. He discussed the money question and showed that the action of Secretary Foster in discontinuing the redemption of the 4 1-2 per cent bonds was not because demption of the 41-2 per cent bonds was not occurred,
the money was gone through Republican extravagance,
but because the causes which impelled Secretary Windom to order the redex otion no longer existed.
Speeches were made by Frank Ferrall, Robert Breckinridge, P. H. Speliman, J. P. Colligan and others.
A committee on the reorganization of the 1st, Xth and
XXIId Districts was appointed.

THE STRIKE AT CORNING ENDED. Corning, N. Y., April 27 (Special).—A dispatch sent out recently from Pittsburg stated that "the electric light building at Corning is irredeemably crippled, and its trade is helplessly demoralized." To ascerta'n the truth of the rumor, a reporter called upon Amory Houghton, president of the company, at the works, and asked him with regard to the condition of affairs at the works. The fact is that at the time of the recent strike fifty-nine first-class workmen remained, so that the work was not entirely stopped. Soon after the fires were banked in three furnaces, and three others were let out for repairs. Two of the eight remained in have been added every week to those in operation, until for some time past the eight immense chimneys have been hard at work, with a full force of men, producing about 30,000 electric light bulbs per day. About twenty-five of the strikers returned to work, and new and good men have been found to fill all the vacant places. The strike was an unnecessary one, because the Houghtons have always been among the most considerate and best employers in the country. Only about 100 of the 279 strikers have found employment elsewhere. The electric light bulb industry at Corning is in full blast, while the works have a satisfactory force of men, and Corning is not in any respect the

DEATH OF A DAUGHTER OF THEODORE MOSS. Mrs. Emily Estelle Keator, wife of Thomas R. Keator, died suddenly yesterday afternoon from pneumonia. She was the eldest daughter of Theodore Moss, proprietor of the Star Theatre. His youngest daughter, Mrs. Hayes, died from the same disease only a few weeks ago. Mr. Moss himself has been in poor health for a long time, and his friends feared last night that this double shock would have a serious effect on him. Mr. Moss has three daugh ters still living.

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST TILL 8 P. M. TUESDAY. Washington, April 27 .- For New-England, fair; westerly

wind-; stationary temperature, exsoler in the northern part. For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, fair Tuesday and Wednesday; north-westerly winds; slightly cooler.

westerly winds; slightly cooler.

For Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, the Carolinas, Fiorida, Alabama and Mississippi, fair.

For Louisiana, Arkansas and Eastern Texas, fair Tues day and Wednesday; slightly cooler.

For Western New-Yora, Western Pennsylvania, Western Kew-York, Western For Law For Law Thirds, and Tennassec, cooler and fair. For Lawer Michigan, fair; cooler in the castera part, warmer in the western.

For Indiana, fair.

For Usper Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Missouri and the Dakotas, fair and warmer.

HOURS: Morning.	Night.
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AND THE RESERVE	Salara de la
ALCOHOLOGICAL CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	14 21 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10

20.5 In the diagram a continuous line shows the barometer further than a continuous line shows the barometer Signal Service Station at this city. The dashes indicate the temperature noted at Perry's Pharmacy, Sun Building.

Tribune Office, April 28, 1 a. m.-Warm, clear weather, with southwesterly breezes and dry air. Yesterday suggested June rather than April. The humidity averaged about .53. The temperature ranged between 52 and 78 degrees, the average (65%) being 14% higher than on the corresponding day last year, and 12 higher than on Sunday. In and near this city to-day there will probably be fair, slightly cooler weather.

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS.

San	Francisco, April 27, 1891	
Saturday, To-day, Alfa 1.15 1.10 Bulwer 35 35 35 Best & Belcher 6.75 7.25 Bodie Con 1.20 1.20 Chellir 2.55 2.75 Con Cal & V.13 12 13.50 Crown Point 2.50 2.40 Gould & Curry 3.25 3.35	Saturday To-   Onhir   6.5   2   1     Potosi   4.0   4     avive   3.15   3     Sierra Nevada 3.10   3     Union Con   3.70   3     Union Los   1.05   1     Yellow Jackett 2.65   2     Commonwealth 1.10   1	100 100 150 150 150 150 150 150
Gould & Curry 3.25 3.35 Hale & Norc. 3.30 3.30 Mexican 3.95 4.20 Mono 65 05 Navajo 35 30	Nevada Queen	85



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